

STATE EXPANSION REACHES ITS LIMIT

Byrd Says Governmental
Activities Must
Pause.

REPLY TO CHARGE IS MADE BY DEW

Explains Action as to Clerkship.
Senator Martin Suggested for
President—Debate Over
Code Revision—All Legis-
lative Officers Renomi-
nated in Caucus.

Accepting the nomination for Speaker of the House of Delegates at the hands of the Democratic caucus last night, Richard Evelyn Byrd laid down the proposition that there should be for the present no further expansion of the agencies of the government. He thought the various boards and institutions should take time to find themselves to organize and adapt themselves to conditions, before asking for further growth at a time of financial embarrassment. As an illustration, he opposed the granting of further funds to the Department of Public Instruction, whose revenues have grown from \$1,500,000 in 1905 to \$2,500,000 in 1911.

The greatest applause greeted Mr. Byrd when he said that instead of teaching essentials, the tendency in public schools is to seek novel fields of little practical value. After talking the enlightenment which had followed the administration of Superintendent Eggleston, the Speaker said that instead of being taught to read and write and cipher, the boy is being schooled in nonessentials, he is taught to model clay when he does not know how to spell, and to draw when he does not know how to write. "Stop this foolishness," he said. "Cut out the courses in biology and hygiene, and stop this spectacle of a ten-year-old child burdened with an armful of books."

Tax Equalization.
But the weight of his argument was directed at the subject of taxation, and he emphasized the inequalities which exist, describing those counties which draw from those more honest, to pay part of their own domestic expenses, as "outcasts from the treasury."

This speech was characterized by Judge Martin Williams, the Democratic leader of the House, as "the most logical, practical, far-reaching and important address I have ever heard delivered on this floor."

There were no unexpected developments in the selection of Senate and House officers by the separate caucuses. All of the old officers, without exception, were re-elected, save that Senator James H. Henson, of Pittsylvania, was made chairman of the Senate caucus, to succeed General W. W. Sale. C. A. Truslow, of Stafford, was easily the winner in the contest for second bookkeeper of the House, securing a majority of the caucus on the first ballot. This was the only fight.

Candidates for the various offices are continuing a most vigorous campaign, and all still seem hopeful. The contest reached last night between the two bodies, a joint caucus will be held to-morrow night to take up the nomination of officers. It may be that the election of judges and other uncontested places will consume this session, or it may be that some or all of the contested offices will be decided upon at that time.

The Republicans held no caucus last night, and will have no candidates in the organization of the two bodies to-day. They will hold a meeting to-day or to-morrow.

The dinner at Murphy's Hotel, tendered the members of the Legislature by the Richmond delegation, will be the event of the night.

The General Assembly of Virginia will meet in biennial session to-day at noon. Organization will follow, and the nominees of the meetings of last night being elected without opposition. The committees will be announced. Then the Governor's message will be heard. Many new bills will be introduced, but it is not expected that the day's session will be long. Rev. James V. Fair, D. D., will offer the opening prayer in the House.

Judge John G. Dew, who desires to succeed himself as Second Auditor, issued a reply yesterday to the charges made against him by the Joint Auditors Committee of the Legislature, and which have been used in the present campaign. It appears below.

Senator Thomas S. Martin was nominated for President of the United States last night by Colonel S. M. Newhouse, of Culpeper. In accepting the office of first floorkeeper, the suggestion received considerable applause.

A general debate was proposed in the House caucus over a resolution passed on the Senate side, discouraging candidates for positions as reviewers of the Code of Virginia from presenting a canvass. One member thought he saw a joker, and opposed the resolution most vigorously. It was finally thrown out on a point of order.

A movement was started in the Senate caucus to secure an early report on the general appropriation bill.

Senator Edward Echols, of Staunton, called the Democratic caucus to order in the Senate at 5:20 o'clock, and declared nominations in order for the office of permanent chairman. Senator J. M. Hart, of Roanoke, nominated Senator George T. Rison, of Pittsylvania, for the office in a short speech in which he dwelt upon his candidate's eminent fitness for the place. "While the Senate of 1912 is especially rich in men who would do honor to the high office," said Mr. Hart, "the gentleman whom I have named, in my opinion, is by his experience in legal and legislative affairs, and more especially

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AMERICAN TROOPS TO INVADE CHINA

Fifteenth Infantry to Do
Police Duty Between
Peking and Sea.

CALHOUN ASKS FOR SOLDIERS

Notified State Department That
Other Powers Were Looking
to United States to Furnish
Its Share of Armed Men.
Beginning of Disrup-
tion of Empire.

Washington, January 9.—After a lapse of more than ten years, American troops are again to invade China. They are to be sent in keeping open the railroad from Peking to the sea. In the course of eight or nine days 500 regular infantry will be disembarked at the little Chinese port of Chinkiang. The movement was ordered after mature consideration of the policy involved in landing American troops in a foreign country under the peculiar conditions now existing in China.

Several days ago Mr. Calhoun intimated that some of the other powers were looking to the United States to contribute a quota of troops to meet treaty obligations to keep open communication between the capital and the coast. It required the intervening time to develop the exact needs of the situation, and it was not until to-day that Minister Calhoun was able to-day to inform the State Department that 500 troops would suffice to discharge the United States' obligation.

It was near the close of the official day when the State Department's request for a detachment of troops reached the War Department, but by cablegram to Major-General Bell was dispatched within a few minutes after it had been approved by Secretary Stimson and signed by Major-General Wood, chief of staff, instructing him to dispatch the force, together with a hospital corps detachment. It is understood the Fifteenth Infantry will be called on to supply the troops, who will be embarked on the transport Thomas.

Russian Greed.
Reports that an armistice had been arranged to prevent a renewal of the fighting between the republicans and the imperialists in China were welcomed at the State Department as indicating that there still was hope for the conclusion of peace, though it is feared that this can only be arranged on the basis of a division of the Chinese empire. When attention was directed to the action of Russia in asserting an individual interest in the future of Mongolia, a fact reported to the State Department by Minister Calhoun through the delivery of the note to the effect from the Russian Foreign Office, it was pointed out that the virtual dismemberment of China had already begun. Though no official notice has been taken of this latest development in the situation, it is taken to mean that the course adopted by Russia has given rise to grave forebodings as indicating the breaking down of the agreement between the six powers to refrain from the pursuit of any individual advantage, which was brought about through the overtures of the State Department here.

MARTIAL LAW AT M'COMB
State Troops to Protect Men Who Desire to Return to Work.
M'Comb, Miss., January 9.—M'Comb County today was in a state of martial law at the outbreak of the strike of Illinois Central Railroad shapemen in October, was to-night placed under martial law on orders from Governor Noel at Jackson.

The State troops, which have been on guard here since the inception of the strike by the Illinois shapemen, were the arrival of a company from Bookhaven, and Adjutant-General Fridge is in the city.

The action of Governor Noel, it is said, was based on reports that strikers, who had vowed a desire to return to their former employment, had been intimidated and threatened with violence.

No disorders have so far occurred, and it is believed the troops will preserve little trouble in preserving order.

The Illinois Central division shops are here, and several hundred of the employees have been on a strike three months.

ELECTED A LIFE MEMBER
Mrs. Grover Cleveland Honored by
American Forestry Association.

Washington, January 9.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland, whose husband, the late President Cleveland, signed the original bill providing for the creation of national forests, was elected a life member of the American Forestry Association at the thirtieth annual convention of the organization held here to-day. Governor Robert P. Bass, of New Hampshire, was re-elected president of the body.

A resolution was adopted recommending that the forest service be taken entirely out of politics and placed upon a purely scientific basis. Another resolution urged Congress to continue its appropriations for the purchase of timberland for the Appalachian and White Mountain Forest Reserves.

Among those chosen as vice-presidents were: President Theodore Roosevelt, former Forester Pinchot, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Secretary of the Interior Fisher, Curtis Guild, American ambassador to Russia, and Governor Johnson, of California.

Aldrich Bill Reported.
Washington, January 9.—The final report of the National Monetary Commission was formally presented in both houses of Congress to-day and referred to committee. Senator Penrose, chairman of the Finance Committee, to which the Senate referred, stated to-day that there might be a hearing on the monetary bill, and that the measure may be reported to the Senate at this session of Congress.

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DEATH SENTENCE FOR RICHESON

Murderer Stands the
Ordeal Without a
Tremor.

SHOWS OLD-TIME JAUNTINESS

Counsel Declares Governor Will
Be Asked to Commute Sen-
tence, but Refuses to State
the Grounds to Be Set
Out in the Pe-
tition.

Boston, January 9.—With the appearance of a man who had abandoned all hope of life, the Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson stood to-day at the bar of justice, declared his guilt of the pre-meditated murder of his former sweetheart, Avis Linnell, and without a tremor heard Judge Sanderson sentence him to death in the electric chair during the week beginning May 13.

While displaying remarkable stoicism, the young Virginian appeared to those who crowded the little court room as if he were conducting his own funeral. Yet as he walked out of the court room there was a trace of the old-time jauntiness that seemed to many to indicate that his fight was not yet finished.

To the half dozen questions which Judge Sanderson put to Richeson as to whether he realized the full nature and effect of his acknowledgment of guilt, he answered without the slightest emotion, always in the affirmative.

Richeson's counsel declared after the proceedings that an appeal for executive clemency would follow soon, and that every effort would be made to obtain life imprisonment instead of death as the punishment.

Wood, chief of staff, instructing him to dispatch the force, together with a hospital corps detachment. It is understood the Fifteenth Infantry will be called on to supply the troops, who will be embarked on the transport Thomas.

Plea of Guilty.
As Richeson was called to the bar Clerk Manning said:

"Clarence V. T. Richeson, this indictment charges you with murder in the first degree. On November 13 you pleaded not guilty to it. Do you desire to retract that plea?"

"Yes, sir," replied Richeson.

"Do you desire to retract that plea?" asked the clerk.

"Guilty," was the reply, without a change in tone.

"The only penalty provided by law," said Judge Sanderson, "for murder in the first degree is death. Have you pleaded guilty to murder in the first degree after due consideration and with the full knowledge and understanding of the nature and effect of such a plea?"

"Yes, sir,"

"The plea made by you free and voluntary," continued the judge.

"Yes, sir."

"Did you consult counsel with reference to the nature of the offense and the plea?" asked the judge.

"Yes, sir,"

After the district attorney had read Richeson's confession, which was made a part of the record, Judge Sanderson asked:

"Clarence V. T. Richeson, have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon you?"

The young man apparently swallowed a hard lump in his throat, but without even a shadow across his face he replied:

"No, sir; nothing further than I have stated."

Rising in his seat, Judge Sanderson pronounced the death penalty, ending with the impressive words: "And may God in His infinite goodness have mercy upon your soul."

Will Petition Governor.
Richeson's appearance in court to-day differed but little from that at the time of his arraignment, but his face was pale and there were noticeable lines on either side of his face. His words were evenly modulated, although at times so low that Judge Sanderson had to request him to repeat what he had said. Throughout the proceedings

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BALTIMORE GETS THE CONVENTION

Democratic National
Committee Selects June
25 for Gathering.

BRYAN DID NOT ATTEND

Mack Made Head of Subcommit-
tee on Arrangements—Fifth
Regimental Armory Will Be
Used as Hall, With Seating
Capacity for Twelve
Thousand.

Washington, January 9.—The Democratic National Committee completed its work here to-day with the selection of Baltimore as the convention city. June 25 was fixed as the date of the national gathering, when candidates for President and Vice-President will be selected. The Republican National Convention is to be held in Chicago, June 18.

The Democrats adopted a "permissive" primary resolution in connection with the call for delegates, and such States as have laws on the subject or desire to do so, can select their representatives in the national convention by direct vote. There are 1,974 delegates to be chosen.

Harmony marked to-day's sitting of the committee, which was given over almost entirely to the arguments of the representatives of the various cities bidding for the convention. William Jennings Bryan did not attend the meeting. He had not finished his speech at the Jackson Day banquet until well after 3 o'clock this morning. There was a brief controversy over the proposed recognition of the Progressive League Club, an organization said to have grown out of the Independence League movement, started by William Randolph Hearst. When objection was made, the question of recognition was deferred for four years.

National Chairman Norman E. Mack was named to head the subcommittee on arrangements for the convention. Vice-Chairman Hall, of Nebraska, and Secretary Urey Woodson, of Kentucky, will be ex-officio members of this subcommittee, and there will be seven additional members to be named later by Mr. Mack.

Primary Resolution.
The primary resolution adopted was a modification of one proposed by Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon. It was framed by a subcommittee headed by Clark Howell, of Georgia, and was as follows:

"That, in the choice of delegates and alternates to the National Democratic Convention of 1912, the Democratic State or territorial committees may, at their option, be required to select delegates or alternates in the following manner: That the State laws do not provide specifically the manner of such choice, then the delegates and alternates to the said national convention shall be chosen in the manner that governed the choice of delegates to the respective State and Territorial to the last National Democratic Convention."

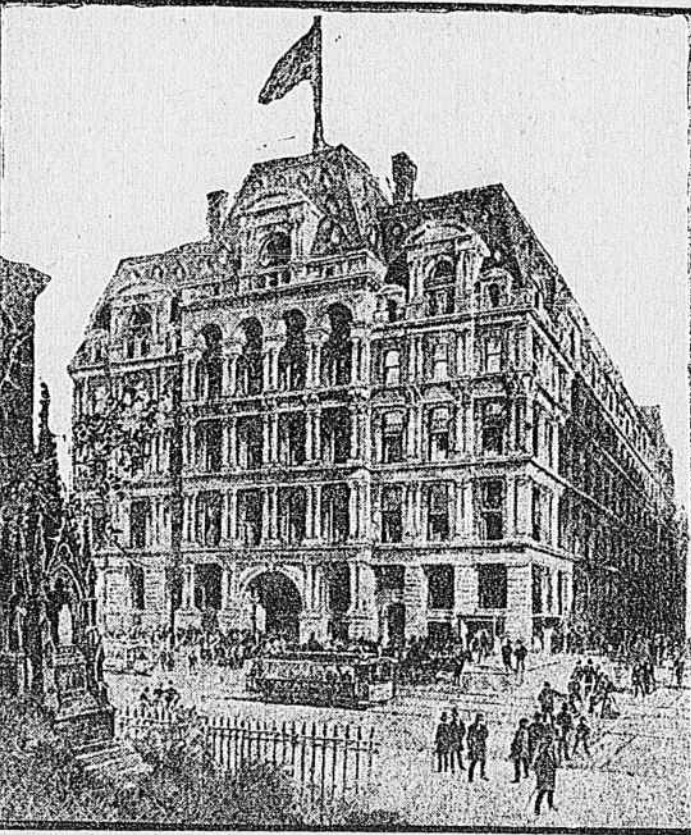
Led From First Ballot.
Baltimore led in the fight for the convention from the very first, but two ballots were required before St. Louis succumbed. Then the vote was made unanimous. The Baltimore bid was accompanied by a certified check for \$100,000. The date of the convention, June 25, suggested by F. B. Lynch, of Mississippi, was unanimous.

The first ballot for the convention city gave Baltimore 25 votes and St. Louis 19, with scattering votes for Denver, Chicago and New York. On the second ballot Baltimore had 29 votes, a majority of the committee, and St. Louis went down to 23 votes, but the fight for that city carried up to the last minute, proved vain. The first ballot resulted as follows:

For Baltimore—Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

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6 MEN PERISH; 12 MEN INJURED; \$6,000,000 LOSS IN EQUITABLE FIRE



EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY'S BUILDING.

ALARM CLOCK SECURED ALBINO

McManigal Told How He Ex-
ploded Bomb by
Clock.

FAR AWAY WHEN IT WENT OFF

Could Set the Alarm and Be in
Another Town When Ex-
plosion Occurred.

Indianapolis, Ind., January 9.—How

Ortie E. McManigal, in blowing up machinery owned by an "open shop" contractor at Mt. Vernon, Ill., on April 18, 1910, first used the alarm clock attachment as a time regulator in setting off his bombs, was investigated to-day by the government officials, who are conducting the grand jury's inquiry into the dynamite conspiracy. The clock experiment at Mt. Vernon was pronounced by McManigal to be such a success that it was later used in blowing up the Los Angeles Times building and other places.

In his confession McManigal told how he prepared for the Mt. Vernon "job," which happened on the same night that an attempt was made to blow up a hotel in Salt Lake City, Utah. McManigal said a few days before, he had been called to Indianapolis by John J. McNamara and while here in the office of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers he was shown the alarm clock scheme, which McNamara called "a new invention."

"The purpose of the clock was to enable us to set the explosion at a certain time," McNamara explained, "by setting the alarm to go off several hours after we placed the bomb, we could make a good getaway on the train, and the clock being blown up, we could prove we were in some other town when the explosion occurred. It was agreed I should go to Mt. Vernon and try it out. It also was the first time I used nitroglycerine. For the Mt. Vernon job I received \$125 at my home in Chicago."

In another instance, McManigal said he was "safely asleep" on a train several hours before an explosion took place, for which he was responsible.

De Selves Resigns.
Later a second scene was enacted in the anteroom, to which Premier Caillaux, Foreign Minister De Selves and ex-premier Clemenceau withdrew. M. Clemenceau according to friends of M. De Selves reproached Premier Caillaux in violent terms for fostering secret negotiations, of which M. Clemenceau said he had been for a long time informed. The foreign minister for his part frankly told the premier that he could no longer sit beside him in the Cabinet, and therefore resigned.

In his letter of resignation to President Fallieres M. de Selves pointed out that he no longer wished to assume the responsibility of the foreign portfolio formed in the Cabinet. He had, he added, that he could not publicly protest against the statement of Premier Caillaux. On the other hand, his conscience forbade him to confirm it.

The premier likewise issued a statement in which he insisted that he had told the whole truth.

To-night the other Cabinet ministers met to discuss the situation, but no action was taken.

HAY DISCUSSES MILITIA PAY BILL

Says It Will Not Pass at
This Session of
Congress.

MAY NOT BE CONSIDERED

Democratic Caucus Must Pass
Upon Question Before It
Reaches House.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, D. C., January 9.—The militia pay bill, which is being stubbornly opposed by many officers in the army and by about 7,000 civil employees, who fear that if it passes they will be required either to enlist or lose their places, may not pass at this session of Congress. Furthermore, there is serious doubt, according to a statement made here to-day by Representative James Hay, of Virginia, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, whether the measure will even be presented to the House for consideration.

Nothing will be determined regarding this matter, Mr. Hay said, until the Democrats in the House have held a caucus, some time in the near future, for the purpose of laying out a plan of action to decide upon what measures of various kinds shall be acted upon and brought up at the present session of Congress. Until the caucus decides what it shall do, I do not care to make any statement regarding the matter, either one way or the other. Of course, it may be that the caucus will decide to have the measure acted upon, while, on the other hand, there is a possibility that it may decide to wait action until some other time."

While many of the members of the National Guard are in favor of the bill, there is stubborn and pronounced opposition on the part of many leading army officers. The more important sections of the bill provide for increasing the time of enlistment, from three to five years; cutting off increased pay for foreign service; consolidation of the quartermasters, subsistence and pay departments, into a supply corps; the merging of the Adjutant General's and Inspector-General's offices with the general staff, and the abolishing of the statutory office of the chief of coast artillery and the chief of division military affairs.

The bill will be held some time during the next week or ten days.

P. H. MCG.

WILL RULE ON MOTION TO-DAY
Effort to Exclude From Packers' Trial
Important Documents.

Chicago, Ill., January 9.—United States Judge Geo. A. Carpenter is expected to rule to-morrow morning on a motion made by counsel for the defense to exclude from the evidence of the packers' trial the documents identified by witnesses Jerome H. Pratt, including the letters in the handwriting of J. Ogden Cornell, Arthur Meeker and Thomas J. Connors, three of the defendants.

The motion to exclude was presented shortly after the opening of court to-day, as District Attorney Wilkerson was preparing to read the exhibits to the jury.

Nearly the entire day was taken up with the argument of counsel on the legal points involved. After counsel had concluded their argument Judge Carpenter said:

"My view is that all the circumstances should be put in, even if it does not at the time seem significant. You are asking me to weigh this evidence as it comes in. It appears certain that the proof of conspiracy in this case will not be by a document, signed and sealed by these defendants. The conspiracy will have to be proven by circumstances."

"I think anything that shows the method of conducting the business of these corporations is competent at this time."

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Immense Stone Building
Totally Destroyed
Yesterday.

RESCUES ARE SENSATIONAL

Giblin Taken Out of Vault, and
Campion Given Last Rites by
Priest Through Bars Just Be-
fore Fire Reached Him—Valu-
able Libraries Go Up in Smoke,
and Financial Business Brought
to a Standstill.

New York, January 9.—The immense marble and granite home of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, covering a whole block in lower Broadway, a historic landmark of New York's early period of skyscraper buildings, and one of the city's important financial centres, was to-day destroyed by fire, with a loss of six lives and probably \$6,000,000 in property. A dozen persons were injured.

Valuable records, including the biography of E. H. Harriman and two priceless libraries which cannot be replaced, went up in flames, and the fate of hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of securities, stored in safe deposit vaults, was to-night in question. In the heart of the financial district, the fire upset the financial machinery of Wall Street and business was practically suspended throughout the day.

The great structure, which, besides containing the main offices of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was the home of the Mercantile Trust Company, the Equitable Trust Company, the banking house of Kountze Brothers, August Belmont & Company, the Harriman railroad lines, the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, the Lawyers Club, and many of the city's most prominent law firms, stands to-night a shell of ice-coated granite, with its once magnificent interior completely gutted.

Spectacular Sight.
Besides involving a colossal financial loss and serious disturbance to his business interests, the fire, starting on one of the coldest and windiest mornings of the winter, was one of the most spectacular ever witnessed in the far downtown section. The progress was rapid with harrowing incidents, narrow escapes and brave rescues, and the men who fought it did so under conditions that taxed both skill and endurance.

The intense cold acted almost instantaneously upon the water poured upon the flames, and a thick ice coating speedily formed on the facades of towers and skyscrapers adjacent and upon the pavement for blocks around. The bulk of the fireproof structures nearby, according to Fire Commissioner Johnson to-night, was valuable as a protection to the entire financial district. As it was, the damage, except by water, was confined entirely to the Equitable structure.

Loss of Life.
Of those who lost their lives, three men were killed by jumping from a coping of the roof of the structure to which they were driven by the flames. They were employees in the building. Battalion Chief William J. Walsh disappeared in a whirl of smoke and flames, when a cave-in occurred on the floor where he was fighting the flames. The body of his body had been found to-night.

Two other men, William Campion, captain of the watchmen in the Mercantile Safe Deposit vaults, and Frank J. Keller, a special officer, whose bodies have not been recovered, complete the list of those who were killed. Several persons, watchmen and others who were in the doomed structure when the fire broke out at an early hour, have not been positively accounted for, but are believed to have escaped. The death toll, however, may not be definitely fixed until the flames, which were still burning to-night, have been extinguished and the ruins cooled.

Locked in Vault.
Among the injured is President William J. Giblin of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, who was rescued from the basement vaults where he was imprisoned, after two hours' work by firemen. He was one of the most sensational episodes of the fire. He had gone into the vault to save securities and accidentally locked himself in with an employee who accompanied him. The cries were heard by the firemen, who had to saw through the steel bars of a door leading to the street before they could rescue the imprisoned man. Mr. Giblin was removed to a hospital suffering from exhaustion and smoke.

One man in another part of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, believed to be Campion, could be seen from the street with his legs pinned down by a mass of debris, but could not be rescued because of heavy steel doors which barred the way of the firemen.

Through the smashed windows of the door he was given the last rites by Chaplain McGean, of the Fire Department, just as he was swallowed from view by the dense smoke and not seen again.

Some estimates of the loss run as high as \$15,000,000, but more conservative authorities to-night thought that the damage would not run over \$6,000,000.

Kept Securities Cool.
An officer of the Equitable said that the society's own loss probably would not amount to more than \$300,000, covered by its own contingent insurance fund, and that duplicates of every record destroyed were stored in subsidiary offices.

Stored away in a fire-proof vault over the main entrance of the building on Broadway were between \$250,000,000 and \$300,000,000 of the securities of the company, while the vault was subjected to fierce heat. Gage F. Tarbell, a trustee of the Equitable, said to-night:

"I think anything that shows the method of conducting the business of these corporations is competent at this time."

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

ATLANTA-BIRMINGHAM SERVICE.
Via Southern Railway. Leaves Richmond 6 P. M. daily. Electric lighted drawing room sleeping car, without change. Two other fast trains daily, 9:07 East Main.

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